LONDON, Wednesday, July 27-Midnight. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, under date of 24th inst., writes from Berlin that the Prussian headquarters were still in that city. Prince Frederick Charles is at present in command of the army of the Rhine. It is considered as certain in Berlin that Napoleon, counting on disloyalty on the Southern Germany, had planned sudden movement across the Rhine before Prussia could concentrate a considerable force: that he was bitterly disappointed by the unanimity of all Germany; and not daring to risk a movement northward with the South German army on his flank, he has certainly delayed, and perhaps altered his original plan of campaign. It is besia, though not ready to attack, is ready everywhere for defense. The prolonged stay of headquarters, including the King and Gen. Moltke, at Berlin, shows a confidence that the Prussian lines cannot anywhere be suddenly forced.

Danish neutrality is reckoned impregnable. Austria is now siding with Prussia rather than with France The French are purchasing arms in Liege, pretending that they are to supply American orders.

Our special correspondent in St. Petersburg writes on the 20th inst. that Gortschakoff will not return at present. Baron Fredericks of the Foreign Office has been sent to assist him at Wilbad. The Russians are concentrating troops on the frontier of Galacia. The sale of army horses has been discontinued. All leaves of absence in the army are The troops at the camp of Krasnoeselo are held ready to march. Government favor Prussia; the liberal papers sustain France. The St. Petersburg Gazette blames France wholly; the Moscow Gazette and the Exchange Prussia and is now against; but urges strict neutrality on the part of the Government. The Messenper, an official paper, at first attacked Prussin so strongly that the Prussian Charge d'Affaires complained. Fleury is to remain in St. Petersburg at present. The Russian Government attempted to interfere by persuading the Prussian King to make to England the declaration which was demanded by

The Emperor appoints John, Archimandrite and Inspector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Moscow, as the Archbishop of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, to reside either at San Francisco, New-York, or Sitka. The salary will be paid from the Imperial

THE FRENCH POSITION AND PLANS. IMMENSE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS-EIGHT HUN-

EVERYTHING READY FOR AN ADVANCE-SPLENDID DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY-THEIR CHANCES OF SUCCESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

DRED THOUSAND MEN ON THE FRONTIER-

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870. THE TRIBUNE special correspondent at Metz, on Sunday night, sent the following very important letter containing the first clear statement of the French

position and plans: I left Hugenau on the 23d, taking the train by the line which leads past Bitche and Sarreguemines to Metz. Along this line warlike preparations of every kind were to be seen. I passed field batteries parked complete at the different shunting places, until I got tired of looking at them. Although the French carry their infantry and artillery a good deal over the railways, they seem inclined to allow the cavalry to march along the roads. We saw more than a single party of horsemen, and in one case a whole regiment walking along the highway, which, just before we arrived at the Vosges, ran parallel with the rails. The regiment in question seemed in the highest spirits, as they waved their hands and spurred their somewhat jaded steeds into a trot in answer to the salutations which reached them from the foot soldiers in our train. About 4 o'clock we reached the Vosges. This range of hills, which takes rise near Belfort, runs nearly parallel with the Rhine until it slopes down to the lowlands about Coblentz and Magence, where the Strasbourg, Bitche, and Metz lines pierce the range. As a military obstacle the Vosges have always been considered the second line of defense possessed by France on the east. Still, the thinness of the range, the breadth of which near Bitche is under 20 miles, and the large number of valleys which cross it in a traverse direction, prevent it from forming a very considerable military obstacle. There is a society called the "Francs-Tirailleurs of the Vosges," which on a small scale bears some resemblance to our volunteers. As a self-organized force it seems contrary to the military genius of France. They have always been con sidered in an amusing light by the French journals which are, however, now beginning to express their astonishment at finding that the bands of the Vosges are seriously demanding permission to elect a general, and to cooperate with the regular forces.

After winding for some time through a defile, and before we had altogether descended the western slopes of the Vosges, we arrived at Bitche, a small fortified place with a strong citadel, the strength of which seemed to lie in the high and scarped sides of the hill upon which it was perched. From Bitche to Sarreguemines we passed camp after camp. True, many of these were small, but everything connected with them unmistakably revealed that these were the outlying parts of the huge force. From Bitche to Sarreguemines is about twenty miles, and throughout this distance, and for about twenty miles west of Sarreguemines, forty miles in all, the line constantly approaches within a few miles of the frontier.

evidently inspired the French with confidence; but beyond the latter post it was clear that the line, which, as it leads from Metz to Bitche, is just now of extraordinary importance, was carefully picketed. Of course, I only saw a portion of the precautions taken, but I could observe that at important points, such as where roads crossed the line, there were camps of cavalry and artillery combined, evidently placed to support the videttes and pickets which are watching the frontier, and to save the line from being interrupted. When we got about thirty miles west, and a little south of Sarreguemines, the aspect of affairs became tamer, and we did not see a camp oftener than one in ten miles, and only passed at the stations occasional trains laden with military material and personnel; but the line from Strashourg to some distance beyond Sarreguemines has

left stamped upon my brain impressions not likely ever to be effaced by stronger ones of the same kind. I fear I cannot reduce these impressions to writing, a crammed railway line in which all the trains were | Colbert has made of them the best Frenchmen in

filled with soldiers, cheering and being cheered; France, and the larger the number of the men who stations lined with sympathizing spectators; trucks laden with guns in such numbers that one ceased to take interest in them; the roads, when they could be seen from the trains, incumbered with cavalry; and lastly, for the 20 miles between the Bitche and Sarreguemines' tents, so thick that I could hardly make out whether I was passing through one or sev-

Abundance of good forage and wood was stored along the lines. This last puzzled me until I found that this portion of the French railways are supplied with coal from Prusstan mines, which, it is feared, they will flood before abandoning. But one feature struck me as conspicuous by its absence. There was but little show of either baggage or baggage-animals. I saw also none of the droves of cattle which might have been expected to be seen with a large

When I arrived at Metz for the first time, transport horses were to be found in numbers. They were heavy, strong-looking horses, many of them grays. They were picketed in a large square, their halters tied to the wheels of country wagens. The horses had clearly just come from the plow, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to conduct the vagons. They had no uniforms, but carried cards on their hats, denoting the corps d'armee to which they belonged. I tried to get a room at the Hotel de L'Europe, but was informed that it was full of generals, and of the Etat Mayux. I then applied at the Grand Hotel de Metz, and was told that although they had 18 generals, they would manage to accomnodate me. Upon repeating this speech to the lady who appears to manage the Hotel de L'Europe, where I again repaired to inquire for letters, she grew a little indignant, and said that she had more generals in her hotel than the madam opposite, and even she had not 18, but then she was not in the habit of exaggerating.

The court-yards of both hotels were crowded with baggage-carts belonging to the staff masters. Bazaine alone had at least five two-horse wagons marked: "Marshal Bazaine, No. 1," &c., up to No. 5 -not an illiberal allowance even for a Marshal. Orderlies and guards crowded the gates; the private sitting-rooms were turned into offices, and the calling saloons were surrounded with uniformed men. It was quite a distinction to wear a plain coat, but

This evening I took a walk with an acquaintance. He asked me: "Do you observe anything peculiar about the French officers?" I replied, "No." "I do," he answered; "they are dressed in marching order; they embrace instead of bowing when they part; they say an au recoir, and not an adieu; there will be a march to-morrow." True enough; when we got to the hotel the staff-wagons were loading, and we were informed that Marshal Bazaine and at least one division of his corps would set out at daybreak. Marshal Bazaine commands not only a corps

My own belief is, that a grand movement across the frontier will begin en Wednesday er Thursday. The center and nearly the whole of the right wing, except the Army of Africa, which is rapidly coming up, and of which the Corps d'Etat is already at hand, now in line between Bitche and Sarreguemines The left wing, which is immensely strong at Metz and Thionville, will make for Scarlouis and Birckenfeld, the right and center heading for Kaiserslartern; and thus the movement will be along the western slopes of the Vosges, although a corps will probably be ordered to move in a parallel direction along the east of that range, to watch the defiles and to give warning of a flank attack by the Prus sians. It is not unlikely that the French army will then descend the Valley of the Nahe, and that the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will accept battle somewhere about Kreutznach, a position strong in itself, and affording a secure retreat upon Mayence, the bulwark of Germany, and the standing menace of France. With regard to the chances of success of the two

combatants in the first battle, I believe the odds to be immensely in favor of France. For the last 12 days she has been massing the whole of her army on Bitche and Sarreguemines. I have read of a certain number of battalions being sent forward, and of others remaining bekind; but as far as I can judge, the French are evacuating every garrison en masse I put 800,000 down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand, and in complete communication at the entrance of the campaign; and I believe the concentration now to be within 48 hours of completion. The number of guns will be large, but they will not be adequately housed. The cavalry also will not bear a high proportion-probably under one-tenth of the infantry. The whole of these troops are in a magnificent state of discipline, and the officers are much more numerous than those of the Prussians The French Artillery was superior to the Austrian at Solferino, and the Austrian was superior to the Prussian at Konigratz. There is no doubt of the Chassepot being a better weapon than the Prussian arm. I can hardly believe in the Prussians having yet been able to effect such a concentration of strength as the French have certainly done, and believe that, on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a battle, the Prussians must retire behind the Rhine.

The weather is most inviting for military operations. Even a lady could not consider it a hardship to be forced to sleep under a tent. The country seems made for war, from the absence of fences to embarrass movements. Water, fuel, and standing or stacked corn for forage are to be met with everywhere. There are many villages in which the troops might, if necessary, sleep at night. At present the authorities avoid billeting the men upon the inhabitants, and form their corps outside the towns. Metz with generals choking the hotels, and baggage animals covering the squares, is an exception.

Now for a few words as to the attitude of the popu lation. I have by this time gone through a large section of France-the war section. It is true that, having only traveled by rail, the view I have had is but as a hasty cutting-up of this portion of the country. Still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of public opinion.

First: By the officers the war is received as at once their due, and as the greatest boon the Emperor could

bestow upon them. Second: The soldiers with the colors accept it with

enthusiasm, in many cases with pleasure. Third: The reserves, who have been out on unlimited leave, take it as a terrible duty, which it is their hard luck to have to discharge, but their opinions rapidly merge with those of their com-

Fourth: The upper classes, commercial, educated, &c., all talk of "LaFrance;" how the Prussians must be beaten; how "La France" should be and is united; how it is not patriotic to abuse the Government. This being settled, they immediately pull the Government to pieces. They say: "Mexico was the cause of Sadowa. We should have fought in 1866. In both Bismarck outwitted our Government. The pretext for war is a bad one; we should not have fought until 1871. Still, the war was inevitable, and

'La France' must be and is united." Fifth: The peasantry and the lower classes of Alsace support the war; their attitude is plain and unequivocal; their homes may be burned; their crops and cattle taken by requisitions (although it must be said that they firmly believe this will happen to their German neighbors over the border), still they acclaim the war. They fete the soldiers. Most of them talk German as well as French. To be sure, that is not saying much. Many of them do not talk French at all. Still, as M. Thiers says: "The wise policy of

speak their own tongue that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased."

SPAIN INCLINED TOWARD FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS OFFOSE THE LEAN-INGS OF THE GOVERNMENT-EACH PARTY IN SPAIN HOPES TO BENEFIT BY THE WAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27-Midnight. The special correspondent of The Tribune writes from Madrid on the 25th inst., that the feeling of the Government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction because Prussia, and not Spain, was attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the Government that the people will not endure a base submission to French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army.

The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Olozaga and with humiliating concessions. Spanish parties each regard the war with reference to their dynastic interests. Montpensicrists hope that France will be too busy to oppose their candidate. Prim keeps silence. The Republicans are immovable for a republic.

THE SECRET TREATY.

NO FURTHER STATEMENT FROM THE GOVERN-MENT-SATISFACTION OVER AMERICAN SYM-PATHIES FOR PRUSSIA.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The English Government intends to make no further statement about war except that of Lord Granville's. To-morrow Mr. Gladstone will not say anything on the subject, unless questioned, but it is believed that the Opposition mean to bring on a debate on Friday in the House of Commons.

The number of people who really believe the as surances of the French Embassador, quoted by Lord Granville, respecting the proposed treaty, cannot be great. Nevertheless, there was a great feeling of relief that M. Lavalette had even professed to be able to explain away so ugly an incident. Explanations are eagerly awaited from Berlin in addition to what the English Embassador has telegraphed.

The Daily News to-day expressed the willingness of the Government to accept friendly assurances from France. That journal says:

"We are quite ready to admit that whatever has been discussed, nothing unfriendly has been done. Perhaps the misunderstanding just raised will tend to consolidate our friendships both with France and Prussia, and it will have shown that we are not disposed to be regarded as of no account in the affairs of Europe, and that any attempt to redistribute Eurepean territories, and to reconstruct the map of En rope made without us, would be 'reckoning without a host.' We desire to maintain neutrality, but shall not forget our obligations, treaties, nor the duties of and pride. We are friends of both nations, but firmer friends of national right and justice, and whoever infringes that must count on having England

This article well expresses the general feeling. Yesterday morning all England waited in suspense a declaration, which almost threatened instant war. With such a prospect, anxious eyes were turned toward America; and the anxious question was perpetually asked, "What would America say and do if we have to side against France ?" There has been great satisfaction in learning that in general the Americans sympathize with Prussia.

The correspondence published concerning the English effort for mediation adds little to what was already known. It applauds Great Britain's share in the negotiation, but declares that the knowledge of what was going on was far from complete. "It was no fault of Granville," says The Daily News, "that his incessant and indefatigable exertions for peace could not succeed. But what throws an air of painful unreality over all the correspondence, almost unexceptionable as we find it on the part of our own Government, is on one hand, the clear determination of France to obtain at least a grand diplomatic victory by the humiliation of Prussia; and on the other hand, the evident conviction of King William that the Hohenzellern candidature was nothing but a pretext, and that the Government of France was treating Prussia as it had treated Austria in January, 1859, intending to make war, and trying to put the defendant in the wrong."

THE PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH OFFICIAL PRESS ON THE TREATY—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS— DENIALS FROM M. OLLIVIER AND THE DUC DE GRAMONT.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870. The Berlin Correspondence of to-day, prints the text of the treaty of the French Emperor offered the Count Bismarck. In its comments the Correspondence says that the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxembourg, and the reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the treaty in Benedetti's autograph are preserved in the War office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 300,000 men with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for a cession to France of the territory on the left bank of

The Journal Official of Paris has an article this morning on "the pretended treaty recently published in The London Times, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France on the condition of France not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation." It says that after the treaty of Prague in 1866 several conferences were held at Berlin be tween Count von Bismarck and the French Embassador, on the subject of a project of an alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in The Times were then advanced, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project, and as far as the propositions which were discussed at the interviews men tioned, the Emperor rejected them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of The Lon-Aon Times is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

M. Ollivier, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prussia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs again positively denies that France has ever entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

The Times to-day maintains that its publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia has had one good effect; it has secured the neutrality of Belgium, which, without the warning, would have been liable to violation at any moment.

FRENCH REPORTS.

THE EMPRESS APPOINTED REGENT-THE TREAT-MENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR-ANOTHER WARNING TO THE PRESS-PRAYERS CALLED FOR THE "NOBLE INFANT." Paris, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The Journal Official this morning publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress, with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence from the capital. The Administration will be guided in its policy by instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, and to be inscribed in the Book of State, and made known in general orders of the service. The Ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, beyond which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed in any case in her capacity of Regent. The Empress will preside at the Ministerial councils, but will not have power to promulgate any other laws than those now pending before the Legislative Chambers. Another decree names a Commission, under the presidency of the Empress, to distribute to the army the gifts in fur-

therance of the war, tendered by patriotic persons. The Journal Officiel of to-day says: "We have intelligence that a rumor has been circulated on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor has given orders that prisoners of war will be treated with the utmost rigor, and placed outside the protection of the law of nations. This report is absurd. So far is it from being true that, on the contrary, the Emperor desires to treat prisoners with the greatest hu-

A circular from M. Ollivier, citing a discussion of the question in the Corps Legislatif, says the journals are only forbidden to mention movements of troops, or preparations for active operations. They have the right to speak of events of the war in the light of accomplished facts. The Journal adds: As a matter of duty, a reminder to all persons that by the terms of Article 77 of the Penal Code, any person giving intelligence to the enemy of movements of the army, or giving aid in money to hestile forces, will be punishable with death. The Journal also reminds non-political newspapers that they are not entitled to print anything relative to the war.

Another circular from the Prime Minister calls apon the Bishops to "offer public prayers to place France, her chief, and the noble infant who goes to battle at such tender age, under the protection of destinies of peoples." At the time when our heroic army is on the march, let us ask God to bless our arms and to grant that a glorious and durable peace may quickly follow the griefs and sacrifices of war.

La Liberté has the following intermation from the seene of war: The Prussians have evacuated Weisserbillig, and at Treves they have only two squadrons of cavalry. They are concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived last night. There is a rumor of an engagement, yesterday, in which 30 Germans were killed and 80 men made prisoners, without loss to the French.

No details of the fight or confirmation of the report have yet been received.

The evening papers report that a Prussian major was arrested in Metz, and released on 10,000 francs

The Gaulois repeats the rumor that an American legion of 500 men is organizing here under the command of a French officer. The report is still regarded as doubtful.

The Journal Officiel publishes another decree call ing out for active duty 90,000 men of the contingent of 1860. The Departments of Moselle, Haut Rbin. and Bas Rkin have been declared in a state of siege.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

OO LATE" FOR PEACE—A DEMAND FROM SPAIN—AN ABSURD RUMOR—NAPOLEON SNUBBED BY THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870. It is reported here to-day that France inquired through Russia on what conditions peace might be made. Prussia's reply to Russia was embodied in four words: "It is too late."

The Spanish Government has demanded of the Duke de Gramont an explanation of the assertion made by him, in an address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes were to be surprised into voting for the Prince of Hohenzollern.

An absurd rumor is affoat that the Emperor has quietly left Paris to join the fleet, deeming it the surest and shortest way of reaching Berlin, where he expects to be on the 15th of August, his fête day. The Duke of Nassau, having been invited by Napo

leon to join the French army, replies that his services are pledged to Prussia. The French yesterday violated the neutrality of Luxembourg. A party numbering a hundred men,

from Silerck, having crossed to Schlenger, singing the THE EVACUATION OF ROME.

ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS-THE POPE

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

Revolutionary intrigue is rife in Rome and Italy in view of the probable withdrawal of the French troops. A secret deposit of arms has been discovered in Genoa, and a large quantity of guns and ammunition seized by the Government. The Pope is deeply alarmed at the projects of France and the plots of the party of action.

WASHINGTON REPORTS. A LETTER FROM BARON GEROLT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870. The following communication has been received at the State Department : LEGATION OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION, }

Washington, July 25, 1870. §
The undersigned, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Union, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon, Hamilton Fish of the 24th inst., and to express at the same time his particular satisfaction with the contents of said note, in which so gratifying a mention is made of the barmony which has existed since 1784 between Prussia and the United States in regard to their constant policy and principles in favor of the protection of private property or the high seas in time of war. The undersigned will hasten to communicate this note to his Government, and he cherishes the hope that the Government of the United States, on the present occasion of a destructive war now waged in Europe, by which the commercial interests of both the United States and Germany are so seriously endangered, will use their high position and influence to obtain as a principle of international law the universal acknowledgment of the liberal policy of the United States in regard to private property on the high seas. The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

BARON GEROLT.

An error was made in the publication this morning of Secretary Fish's letter to Baron Gerolt, which is deemed of sufficient importance to be corrected. The sentence in which the error occurred reads in the original as follows:

"It is now nearly a century since the United States, through Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams, their plenipotentiaries, and Prussia, under the guidance of the great Frederick, entered into a treaty of amity and commerce," &c.

THE CHERBOURG NAVAL EXPEDITION. DETAILS OF THE GREAT FRENCH NAVAL SQUAD-RON-SKETCHES OF LEADING OFFICERS.

The Cherbourg naval expedition, the most formidable since the introduction of iron-clads, is, according to the special dispatch published in The Tribuse cording to the special dispatch putters under command of of yesterday, formed of two divisions under command of Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez. The details of the iron-clad vessels, will show the character and strength of this important naval squadron: FIRST DIVISION-REAR ADMIRAL POTHOUAL

	Commander.	Lower.	CLUDS.	5,774
Surveillante (flagship, 5,611) Savoie (frigate) Guinne (frigate)	Telimotiles	900 900	17	3
Ocean (frigate, 7,180 tuns) Rochambeau	Boule.	1,000	15	5
Tatreau	R-ADMIRAL D			1
Gauloise (frigate) Flandre (frigate)	Duval.	200	17	5
Thetis (corvette) Jeanne d' Arc (corvette)	A PAGE IN COMP.	450 450	12 12	3
The part the Toureau will		expe	dition	w

be looked for with interest, as she is an experiment in iron-clad vessels. She is a steam ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few feet above the water. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze. looked for with interest, as she is an experiment in iron-clad vessels. She is a steam ram, of peculiar con-struction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few

cone which serves her as a spur. She carries but a single gun, which weighs 30 tuns, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other, and is cov-ered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof

dome.

The doings of the Rochambeau, formerly the Dunderberg, will also be interesting, as she is the first American fron-clad employed in the French service. She carries 15 guns, throwing solid shet weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet, and has a total burden of 5,000 VICE-ADMIRAL COUNT BOUET-WILLAUMEZ.

Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez who is in chiefommand of this fleet, is an experienced officer, and an able writer on naval matters. He was born in 1808 and when 15 was admitted to the naval school. He became when 15 was admitted to the naval school. He occame Ensign in 1829, Lleutenant in 1835, and being attached to the naval squadron at the Plate River, he took part in the bombardment of Mogador. In 1838 he was commissioned by Kear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque to explore the coasts of Western Africa, on which subject he wrote a book published in 1849. Some time after his nomination to the grade of Captain in 1844, he was appointed Governor of Senegal. This settlement on the west coast of Africa has a population of 113,000 inhabitants, and has belonged to the French since the seventeenth century. In 1847 Admiral Bouet-Willaumez returned to France, and two years later was made Commander of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the zeal and energy he had displayed abroad. The Russian war first gave him an opportunity to take part in naval operations on a large scale. He was appointed Rear-Admiral in 1854, and served in the Crimean expedition under the orders of Admiral Hamelin. He next became maritime prefect at Cherbourg from whence he was transferred to Toulon. In 1860 he was appointed runean squadron. Eye years later he was appointed runean squadron. Eye years later he was appointed runean squadron. Eye years later he was appointed. Among the writings of Admiral Hamelin a change in thest marine artillery which was not adopted. Among the writings of Admiral Bouet-Willaumez is an account of battles on sea and land, and supplementary tactics for iron-clad vessels published in 1865. It follows from his career that he has lived during the great transition that has taken place in naval armaments since the days of Nelson and Villeneuve. He has scen Fulton's in-Ensign in 1829, Lieutenant in 1835, and being attached to tion that has taken place in naval armaments since the days of Nelson and Villeneuve. He has seen Fulton's investion adopted by all the flects of the world; fron largely take the place of wood in steamships, and the introduction during the last ten years of heavily armored vessels, carrying guns of enormous size.

COMMANDER GRIVEL.

Commander Louis Grivel, who is in charge of the iron elad Surveillante, is the son of Admiral Grivel who died last year, and was one of the veterans of the French navy Commander Grivel was born at Brest in 1827. He cutered the French naval service at the age of thirteen, and was the French naval service at the age of thirteen, and was successively promoted until he became captain of a frigate in 1860 and of a larger war vessed in 1880. He took part in the expedition to the Crimea, and was severely wounded during the bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allied fleets. He was appointed officer of the Legion of Honer Aug. 13, 1864. Many important works have been written by him, among other subjects on the naval operations during the Crimean war, the siege of Malta by the Torks in 1865, and the attack and defense of marine fortifications.

Gen. Bourbaki, who is to have an army of 30,000 men operating against Prussia from Schleswig, is of Greek descent, and was born in Paris in 1816. He has acquired distinction as an officer in the African troops in the French service. He passed from lower grades to captain of the Zouaves in 1840, and, by successive promotion, became general of division in 1857. He was prominent during the Crimean campaign in 1858, and distinguished himself successively at Alma, Inkerman, and the assault on Sebastopol. He also served in the Railan war. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the second camp at Chalons, and, in July of the same year, was named aid-de-camp to the Emperor. Gen. Bourbaki was made Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and Grand Officer in 1860. In September, 1864, he received from the King of Prussia the ensign of the first-class of the Red Eagle. French service. He passed from lower grades to captain

Commenting on the visit of the Czar to the Prussian capital, the Hamburgischer correspondent refers to the subject of German unity and the restoration of the Imperial throne in favor of the King of Prussia, and adds: "An understanding between Russia and Prussia for the attainment of these ends could hardly be arrived at unless certain corresponding concessions were made by the latter to the former power, which would be fautamount to a practical abandonment by Prussia of her freedom of action. Such a renunciation, it is evident, would stand in direct contradiction to the whole internal and external policy of Count Eismarck."

The Moscow Gazette very significantly says: A time must come when Russia will get rid of the fetters imposed upon her, and will reestablish her influence so dearly purchased in the East. It is impossible that she should remain forever in the conditions which have been prescribed to her by the treaty of Paris-with been prescribed to her by the treaty of Paris—with empty harbors, with towns unprotected from the small-est gunboat of Turkey all along the shores of the Black Sea. A great power disarmed in its own waters; a power victorious at Cac-shue over the Turks is now undefended against them!—can any one believe in such a thing! Can it be true! Can history stop at such a fact! Russia must recitablish her power in the Black Sea, and she will recitablish it. Of this no one doubts, not even her ene-mies, who exert their best efforts only to postpone the decisive day as far as they can."

The London Times summarizes the effect of the war on commercial shipping: The effects of a continental war will be to cause a rise in all freights for neutral flags to ward for grain. The number of French merchant ships is limited, and they chiefly trade with the Mediterranean, is limited, and they chiefly trade with the Mediterranean, Black Sea, West Indies, and River Plate, but the German tunnage is very large, and its withdrawal is of great importance. Steamers will be much in demand, especially as, the war having occurred in the midst of the shipping season for grain from all foreign ports, merchants will prefer using steam tunnage, thus limiting their risk in case of future complications. The navies of neutral Powers all being called into service, the supplies of coal required in the Mediterranean and other ports will be large, and must be laid down instantly, a circumstance that will tend to increase the demand for steamers. No transports will be required by the beligerents, and the fact that coal being contraband will cut off a large daily trade between this country and France and Prussia.

LARGE WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 27 .- Fully 2,500 men and a large number of women, a majority being Germans, with many citizens of other nationalities, gathered in Fancuil Hall to night to hear the European war discussed. The meeting proved enthusiastic, and the hearty manner in which the views of the speakers were appliaded, indi-cated preity accurately the course of public sentiment in this section on Napoleon's war of aggression. American and Prussian colors were displayed in the Hall, with the flags of the local German societies. In the center of the platform was a female figure representing a union of The speeches were mainly in German, and res-

Germany, with the motor in German-stody, recognitions, were read in that language.

F. Geldowsky of Boston was the President, and in an opening address said he hoped the result of this struggle would be to unite all Germany.

E. C. F. Krauss, formerly a Professor at Harvard, made a long speech in German. He alluded to Napoleon's threat about Jena, when that battle was fought in 1866. The Prench army was then used to victory, and Prussia was a second rate Power. Now Mexico was like a rheumatic fever in the limbs of the French army, and instead of another Jena. France would find another Leipsic. The war was caused by the wanton arrogance of Napoleon, and he thought it would unite all Germany. He characterized the telegram alluding to Hungary's sympathy for France as a Paris fabrication. The object of Xapoleon was to tear Germany to pieces and subjugate her smaller States. It was the interest of all the greather smaller States. It was the interest of all the greather states are subjugate to the greatest possible benefit to France herself. He did not think enough was known of the secret treaty to treat it intelligently.

intelligently.
The Rev. Dr. Hedges of Brookline, who was educated struggle against France. It seems to me every patriotte American must do the same. I believe it will be found that those of our people who most ardently embraced the cause of the Union in our own recent war, are with you in yours. For, with the Germans, this is a war for the union of Germany, and on the side of Napoleon, a war against that union." Dr. Hedges made an able argument to support this ground, and closed as follows: "It has been said of Pope Boniface that he came in like a fox, ruled like a lion, and died like a dog. Napoleon came in like a fox, for lestole his diadem, if ever one was stolen; he has ruled like a lion, by intimidation, terrorism, and brute force, and if, to complete the parallel, in the issue of this conflict he shall die like a dog, neither you nor I will regret the course of events."

to complete the parallel, in the issue of this connect he shall die like a dog, neither you nor I will regret the course of events."

The Hon. Thomas Russell, Collector of this port, spoke in the same strain, and was rather more fervid in expression. He was followed by S. K. Koehler, who urged sympathy with the German people, if not for King William. He did not admire the king, but would support him as the representative of right and justice.

A stirring declaration was unanimously adopted. A portion of the preamble held that the man who at present rules France has forced this war in the most frivolous manner, with the aim of denying Germany its right of self development, merely to satisfy his own selfish ambition. Among the resolves were those:

That we consider the bearing of the Prassian Government in this afair to have been moderate and dignifed; that there exists no rational came for war, and that Napoleon's declaration is a waton crime, by which thousands of lives and the welfare of two great nations are jeopardized to satisfy the sellishness of a single individual. That we have as a shifting faith that the secret right of national independence, now being defended by the brave semine of Germany against Prance, will issure victory to the German randard. That with equally fine the German people will allow themselves to be soluence, while against victory to the German people will allow themselves to be soluence of the solution of the property of the German people will allow themselves to be soluted as one as well and must remember that the first Napoleon was compared to satisfy the processing defendence of the process of the first sational struggle. Every German will and must remember that the first Napoleon was compared as soon as well and must remember that the first Napoleon was considered as soon as well and must remember that the first Napoleon was control as soon as well and must remember that the first Napoleon was remoted as soon as well as greated processing the self-sheeped would be self-sheeped wo

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

thuslasm during the evening, rendered "Home, Sweet Home," as the meeting dissolved.

THE WAR FEELING IN THIS CITY. ADDRESS OF THE GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY TO THE GERMAN SOCIETIES OF THE

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New-York are of opinion that in order to materially advance and render assistance to the cause of Germany, it will be advisable, nay, impera tively necessary, to adopt some well-defined plan for the States. In order to secure such combined activity, it be Societies of each State should immediately proceed to the formation of State organizations, with an Executive Committee at the head of each. It would then become comparatively easy to bring all the German Patriotte Aid Societies into regular intercourse by means of the State Executive Committees.

It appears almost superfluous to point to the far reachng influence of such a combination of four million Ger marching in close columns toward the realization of the same object be instrumental in urging each individual to influence exercised in Germany and in France (in oppotions in nearly every city, village, or hamlet throughout the broad expanse of the Union, would be infinitely greater than if each patriotic aid society, or even those of each State, were acting separately and without cornection with the rest. Moneyer, the converted action

All Aid Societies are requested to take this proposition All Ald Societies are requested to take time proposition into consideration at the earliest possible day, and, it case of approval, to inform the Secretary of the Germa Patriotic Aid Society, No. 100 Fulton-st, corner of Broad way, New York. For the Executive Committee, A. J. SCHEM, O. OTTESDORFER, Dr. H. VON HOLST.

ED. SALOMON,
F. SIGEL.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY.

Mr. Philip Bissinger of No. 13 John-st., Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of the widows and orphans by the war with Europe. A large number of lesser sums were subscribed: Bancudali & Co., \$2,000; Baron von Gerolf, \$500; Dr. J. Bacasing, \$500; Philip Bissinger, \$500; Celrichs & Co., \$1,000; Swild Ottendorfer, \$1,000; Jay & Co., \$1,000; E. W. Hobberg, \$500; H. Receker & Co., \$500; Fred Vilmar, C. Rose, \$600; Harde Schlesinger, \$500; E. Kuehne, \$250; Schuway, & Sons, \$2,000; Mrs. C. Steinway, \$300; Johannes Lieman, \$600; Rutten & Boun, \$250; Passavant & Co., \$1,000; Ferd, Mensing, \$1,000; P. Dufols, \$250; L. E., Amsinck, \$500; Rich'd Scheil, \$250; Herm Koop & Co., \$250; Ed. Lackemeyer, \$1,000; G. H. Kunoth, \$1,000; A. M. Mose, \$500; E. Pavenstedt & Co., \$500; Chas. Unger & Co., \$400; M. R. Baltzer, \$500; Kremetherg & Co., \$250; C. A. Aufmordt & Co., \$500; Chas. Luling & Co., \$1,000; J. Schuster, \$250; Moyer & Greve, \$250; Kuchn, Loch & Co., \$500; Recknagei & Co., \$500; L. Walter, \$250; E. G. Toci, \$500; Cara Amann, \$250; Dr. C. Henschel, \$500; A. Belmont & Co., \$1,000; Sinchart & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$500; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,000; H. Bocker & Co., \$1,000; Popenhusen & Konig, \$1,0 knowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in

AT THE CONSULATE'S. The Consulate of the North German Con-

federation is crowded from early morning until late at night with Prussians anxious to have their passports signed, so as to return to Europe and fulfill their military duties. From all parts of the State men arrive daily. It is noted as a remarkable fact that the war news received at the Consulate has been anticipated by the dispatches published in The Tribuas. A GERMAN PROTEST.

The German Workingmen's Union, reprenting about two dozen trade organizations, in discussng the war between Germany and France, has come to

SIXTEENTH WARD ORGANIZATION. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward have formed afforganization to aid the cause of Prussia. An Executive Committee composed of the efficers of the organization, and a number of collectors, has been appointed, the object of which is to take up monthly subscriptions. Dr. Gerke and Mr. J. Seip are delegates to the General Committee, and the following officers have been elected: President, A. H. Rosenheim; Vice-President, C. Dinks; S. Seretaries, Messrs. Cohn and Schleicher; Treasurer, A. Scheidier.

A GERMAN REGIMENT IN NEW-YORK.

The Germans of the Thirteenth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at Voss Headquarters, No. 194 Broome-st. The Rev. Mr. Schei-Headquarters, No. 194 Broome-st. The Rev. Mr. Scheibel, who figured consplcuously in the German revolution of 1848, was elected President, and Fred. Voss, Secretary. The President, upon taking the chair, made a powerful address, in which he stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of a regiment to fight for the unity and independence of the German fatherland. A Committee consisting of Mr. Voss and the Chairman was appointed to call upon the Prussian Consul and offer him the services of such as desired to return to Germany and fight in the Prussian army. A large number signed the enrollment list, and after listening to some patriotic music, the meeting dispersed to meet again next Monday evening.

THE GERMANS OF YORKYULE.

THE GERMANS OF YORKVILLE. A preliminary meeting of the German inhabtants of Yorkville was held last evening at Mentges's Brewery, corner Eighty-seventh-st. and Fourth-ave. Mr. E. D. Krebiel was appointed President. G. Fen-sterer, Secretary, and Mesers. Hardeman, J. Fensterer, J. J. Schillinger, J. Fenerabend, and — Fenerabend a Committee to arrange for a mass meeting on Wednesday,

THE FRENCH AID SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee, consisting of 18 nembers, which was appointed at the French Aid meeting at Demonico on Monary evening, have per-manently organized and elected the following efficers: President, P. Gerdy; Vice-President, A. D. Ouvillet, Treasurer, Vatable, file; Secretary, Leon Meunier, Meetings will be held at Delmonico's every Thursday evening. The subscriptions thus far amount to about \$3,500. The Committee resolved to transmit to the French Government, through its Minister at Washington, an ac-count of the proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.. The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of ... The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company

...The first iron for the Northern Pacific Rallway letroit on Wednesday for Duluth, Minn. The consignment consists teams of first-class T rail, manufactured in Pennsylvania. of 200 tens of articless I rail, manufactures in remaindant began to forty-first annual session in Worroster, Mass., vesterdar. It will last here days. Prof. S. S. Greene, L.D. D., of Bruwn's University, was elected President. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Blake, Prof. Greene and Durian of Brown's University, President Diman of Tuft's College, and

other preminent educators.

Preparations have been perfected for a second, annual remion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Galf at Musica, Hall, Boston, on the 6th of August. Admiral Farragut will preside, and Ges. N. P. Banks will deliver an oration. Reduced railboad and steamboan fare will be provided for members attending. Application to Brigden. Sharps, No. 30 Pipe-st., New-York, will secure passage tickets from this section.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Battle Island Flour Mill, near Fulton, N. was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance.

Nickerson's cordage factory, in Boston, together

... A serious accident took place at Winchester, on Tue-day, on the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad a collision of two trains. Quite a number of passengers were badly t, but some killed outright. ... A fire occurred in the village of Richmond, Vt., resterday, which destroyed the hardware store of J. H. Barmin, the greery storm of C. Greece and C. Boatwick, and the barn of J. H. Ramore, every storm of C. Greece and C. Boatwick, and the barn of J. H. Ramore, hotel-keeper, together with a tailor shop and a barber shop. Loss, \$\psi_1(0.00)\$, parily covered by insurance.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .The Grand Jury at Windsor, Vt., brought in a state Ger. O Seil yesterlay. A hearing will be had to-day. Secretary of War Belknap and Gen. Dyer, Chie